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**PREDATION BY *CLIVINEMA COALINGA* BLIVEN
(HETEROPTERA: MIRIDAE: DERAEOCORINAE: CLIVINEMINI)
OF *ORTHEZIA ANNAE* COCKERELL
(STERNORRHYNCHA: ORTHEZIIDAE)**

Knight (1928:34) mentioned that *Clivinema sericea* Knight is a predator of *Orthezia* sp., quoting unattributed label data of the type series. He also suggested that some members of the genus must be predators of scales and mealybugs (Knight, 1928:36). Other mention of *Clivinema* is restricted to descriptions of included taxa (see Van Duzee, 1917:363; Henry and Froeschner, 1988:273). Therefore, a biological observation of another species is presented.

On 29 April 1980 RSM observed a population of *Orthezia annae* Cockerell on *Atriplex polycarpa* (Torr.) Wats. in the remnants of a San Joaquin saltbush community (Barbour and Major, 1977) at Kettleman City, Kings Co., California. Close examination revealed mirids, *Clivinema coalinga* Bliven (1966), which initially were not readily apparent among the similarly colored scales. A sample of the scale, its host, and the mirid were placed in a collection container and taken back to the lab. The next morning the mirid adults and nymphs were observed feeding on the scales. RSM returned to the same locality on 20 May 1980 and confirmed that *C. coalinga* is a predator of *Orthezia* scales under natural conditions.

Voucher specimens of *C. coalinga* are in the collections of Texas A&M University (TAMU), the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH), and RSM. Scale

vouchers are in the RSM collection. We wish to thank Dr. Joseph Schaffner, Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, for the initial generic determination.—Richard S. Miller, Department of Entomology, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana 59715 USA and Randall T. Schuh, Department of Entomology, American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York 10024 USA.

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**MEGATOMA (PSEUDOHADROTOMA) KALIKI
(COLEOPTERA: DERMESTIDAE): RANGE
EXTENSION AND CHARACTER VARIATION**

Megatoma (Pseudohadrotoma) kaliki (Beal, 1967) has been known only from the 3 specimens of the type series from British Columbia. A number of additional specimens extends the range along the Rocky Mountains as far south as southwestern Colorado. The data are as follows. COLORADO: La Plata Co.: Durango, 2-vii-1990 (K. Hepworth). IDAHO: Latah Co.: Moscow Mt., 17-vii-81 (R. Turnbow). MONTANA: Gallatin Co.: Bozeman, 16, 26, 30-vi-87 (D. L. Gustafson); *ibid.*, 11-vii-87 (D. L. Gustafson), *ibid.*, 1-vii-21-x-88 (funnel trap, D. L. Gustafson); Blackmore Creek, 7,200 feet elev., 8-vi-26-ix-89 (interception trap, D. L. Gustafson); Bridger Creek, 1, 3, 24, 30-vii-87 (D. L. Gustafson); *ibid.*, 9-viii-87 (D. L. Gustafson); Bozeman Creek, 23-vii-4-ix-89 (funnel trap, D. L. Gustafson); Gallatin Canyon, 31-vii-54 (R. C. Froeschner); Langhor Campground, Hyalite Creek, 10 miles south Bozeman, 3-viii-24-ix-89 (funnel trap, C. E. Seibert); Squaw Creek, Spire Rock Campground, Gallatin Canyon, 15-vi-12-vii-88 (funnel trap, C. E. Seibert). Madison Co., 4-vi-22-vii-89 (funnel trap, D. L. Gustafson).

Specimens of the type series lack a median ocellus, “probably a good specific character,” according to the original description (Beal, 1967, *Misc. Publ. Ent. Soc. Am.* 5(6):281–312). The specimen from northern Idaho lacks a median ocellus. Of